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FREE INDIA

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The Antecedence of Communists: Congress Warning

The Communist Party of India in spite of the Congress Party's reluctance to keep its links, is making ceaseless efforts to enter into an electoral alliance with Congress along with All India Anna DMK in Tamil Nadu.

One of the documents prepared by the AICC for its Cadre-Training Institute recently describes briefly how the CPI was forced to adopt a policy of "compromise with democracy."

The document refers to the communist bid for a struggle in Telengana soon after the independence and says: "The idea was to create in Telengana a 'Yenan'—the communist stronghold from which the Chinese Communist Party, through bloodshed and violence, extended its hegemony over the whole of China. The people just refused to be carried away by its 'revolutionary' slogans and much less by its violent and agitational approach. Sobered by this doomed adventure, it proclaimed a policy of compromise with democracy, saying that the Indian people were not yet ready for "armed struggle leading to the dictatorship of the proletariat."

As regards the CPI's role before the Independence, it mentions the party's opposition to the "Quit India" movement and adds: "Mr. G. Adhikari, the CPI historian, has admitted that the party's negative attitude to the 1942 movement and its virtual support to the demand for Pakistan were serious mistakes and it was isolated from the mass of anti-militants in the national movement"

The CPI, it says, bases its ideology on the Marxist doctrine of historical and dialectical materialism and the theories of class war. Among the features of this doctrine, it mentions (a) historical and materialistic dialectics, (b) permanent revolution, (c) class struggle, (d) one-party system, (e) dictatorship of the proletariat, (f) seizure of State power by force, (g) building of socialism, the first phase, and (h) establishment of communism, the higher phase.

"It is interesting and instructive to note" the document

(Contd. on page 2)

Mao's Prediction

The Hsinhua news Agency of China recently broadcast a 20-year old document titled "On the ten major relationships"—Mao's basic guidelines dated April 25, 1956.

In this document Mao visualised China to be politically under a multiparty system under the dictatorship of the proletariat. But he also visualised the ultimate disappearance of the Communist party itself and its dictatorship.

Mao's guidelines said "The Communist Party and the democratic parties (which he allowed to continue to exist at least on paper) are all products of history. What emerges in history disappears in history There fore, the Communist Party will disappear one day and so will the democratic parties."

Here Mao went farther than Marx and said "I think it is just fine that one day we will be able to do away with the Communist Party and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Our task is to hasten their extinction."

Words To Remember

[Excerpts from the speeches of the Prime Minister]

Addressing a training Camp for senior Congressmen, the Prime Minister said: "We want agreements but not at the cost of the strength of the Congress and this is what we must keep in mind."

Some of the statements which had been appearing lately "have caused us great concern and we cannot tolerate anything that will weaken the

organisation...I may or may not be there but the Congress has to be there."

Before independence there had been the Communist Party, Hindu Mahasabha, Muslim League and other Muslim organisations.

The Hindu Mahasabha, much of which had become the Jan Sangh, was not really for independence. It had always been pro-British and pro-Rajas.

The Communist Party was for independence, but when the Soviet Union joined the war, 'our stand' was that while this was a necessary war, the people of India could not be taken for granted. The stand of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru was that Indians would fight as equals.

But the British were not willing to agree to this. "So, at that moment, the communists changed their stand and they forgot about independence and everything and they did collaborate with the British against the Congress and against those fighting in the Quit India movement."

Even after independence, the CPI attitude was that India was, not really independent, that the Nehru Government "was still under the thumb of the British". The CPI had propagated this among the Communist Parties of other parts of the world, including the Soviet Union.

"When we went to the Soviet Union in 1955," many absurd questions had been asked. To this the Soviet leaders were told that they could come to India to see things for themselves.

The Soviet leaders came to India and went back convinced that the Congress did represent the people of India and that the friendship between the two countries might be of benefit, as it later proved to be. The Soviet Union had helped India in times of stress and peace.

Internal differences in the party were not a new phenomenon. "The way the newspapers play it up, you will say that suddenly there is a quarrel. This has been there all the time, even before independence."

THUS SPAKE

THE MAHATMA

I worship God as Truth only. I have not yet found Him, but I am seeking after Him. I am prepared to sacrifice the things dearest to me in pursuit of this quest. Even if the sacrifice demanded be my very life I hope I may be prepared to give it.

ASOKA SCENTED BETELNUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY Feb. 6, 1977

POLL-EVE DEFECTIONS

Election eve defections have started even before the lists of candidates have been finalised.

Mr. Jagajivan Ram has resigned from the Union Cabinet and the Congress. Former Chief Ministers H. N. Bahuguna and Mrs. Nandini Satpathy along with some others have joined Jagjivan to form a new Party, "Congress for Democracy."

Reports say that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, "leader of crisis," has taken "the challenge in her stride as though it was something that was going to arouse her fighting instincts."

Old colleagues in the Cabinet, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Mr. K. Brahmananda Reddi and Mr. Swaran Singh as also some Harijan leaders, who were in Delhi in connection with the finalisation of the list of Congress candidates for Lok Sabha poll, have pledged support to the Prime Minister.

It may not be right to criticise Mr. Jagjivan Ram for choosing "this time" for making the baseless allegations. Only the wielder of the weapon knows the right time—especially in power politics.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram has alleged that "a system of concentrating power in a coterie or even in an individual has been ruthlessly taken recourse to. The tendencies towards despotic rule in the Congress organisation as also in the administration of the country are increasing alarmingly."

Asked for the reason for resignation, he is reported to have explained that "it was a cumulative effect," and "I was under a strain".

The opposition parties, especially the Janata, have reason to be jubilant. But it will not be lasting. The Congress has survived many such desertions by more important leaders.

SANJAY'S COMMENT

The Youth Congress Leader Sanjay Gandhi recently said in Patna that the Congress never believed in a policy of complete nationalisation.

"The Congress believed in nationalising some industries and had done so. It always believed in mixed economy and was following that policy."

He was replying to a question whether the Congress was giving up some of its old policies like nationalisation of industries as alleged by some political parties, particularly the CPI.

Asked if the Congress—CPI relations had reached the breaking point, Mr. Gandhi countered: "Was there any relation between the two?"

He said the Congress had many programmes. The CPI supported some of them and they were free to do so. They opposed some other programmes and were free to do so.

Population Information System

The establishment of world-wide, computerised population information system, to be known as POPINS, was one of the important proposals which came up for discussion at the nineteenth session of the UN Population Commission held in New York.

The proposed system would be decentralised, with each country having the right to decide about information which it enters into and retrieves from it. The system would deal with bibliographical, rather than statistical, material.

In 1973, the Population Commission expressed interest in the possibility of computerising demographic information along the lines being developed by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in the social sciences and in creating an international bibliographic system on population matters. In 1974, the World Population Plan of Action, held at Bucharest, asked international organisations to strengthen their efforts to distribute information on population matters.

TASK FORCE

Subsequently, in 1975, the Committee for International Coordination of National Research in Demography proposed establishment of an Interim Steering Committee and a Technical Task Force to explore the possibility of setting up a cooperative international population information service. The recommendations of that steering committee and the task force form the basis of the report on POPINS.

Pointing out that the development of a world-wide population system is feasible, the report said that its development should be undertaken in close collaboration with other existing and planned systems. It also said that the prospect for the development of an extensive information system in the population field is propitious in view of the systems that already exist or are being planned.

But in its conclusions, the report has also pointed out that there were severe constraints in many developing countries militating against the extensive use of a remote, computerised data bank, such as cost, lack of micro-filming equipment lack of local trained staff, inadequate language facilities and poor library facilities at the institutional and or national levels.

In his report the Secretary General concurs with the views of the steering committee on the feasibility of the idea but has also stated that the stage has not yet been reached when a definitive system could be prescribed in detail. He has recommended a "phasing-in period" of two years. During this "phasing-in period" he has suggested examination of the volume of existing literature on population and the portion that should be disseminated through POPINS to developing countries, potential contribution from existing systems, support for a world-wide system that could be provided from existing services at regional and national levels and examination of further initiatives required to establish a world-wide basis of co-operating units.

Case For A Free Press

The Special correspondent of "the Hindu" in a despatch from New Delhi says: "A disquietening feature of Mr. Jagjivan Ram's resignation, from the government's point of view, has been that those who should have known of such moves in advance were unaware until he himself announced it.

"The Prime Minister and her advisers, have thus been taken by complete surprise when he sent in his resignation. If they had the slightest inkling of what Mr. Jagjivan Ram and his associates were planning to do, they should have probably taken some pre-emptive action.

"In the past, such things could not have remained secret since an alert press would have come to know of what was happening and given publicity to it. But after the emergency, the official agencies that depended on published accounts as a primary source for probing deeper into events of interest to them have lost this vital link in the chain of their information."

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, in a statement on Mr. Jagjivan Ram's resignation says: " As other members of the Congress (Mr. Bahuguna, Mr. K R. Ganesh, Mrs. Satpathi and others) were leaving the organisation and as they were of the same mind as Mr. Ram a joint statement had become necessary. The facts as stated in the joint statement were widely known in the country. They did not find expression because under censorship, the papers would not have published them."

From Page 1

says, "that, in spite of its professed aim to revolutionise the Indian peasantry, the CPI has not been able to extend its base to the rural population of India and its narrow base is confined to the bourgeois, middle class intelligentsia or the trade unions in big cities where industrial worker population is concentrated."

Reference is also made to the split in the communist movement between the 1962 and 1967 general elections with a minority section of the national council of the party (32 out of 106) breaking away to form the CPM.

The Ecological Balance

Industrial Pollution

By Dr. S. VARADARAJAN,
Chairman & Managing Director, Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd.

AS a nation, we are committed to rapid improvements in the quality of our life. A key instrument is rapid and orderly industrialisation through planned investment in major areas These include coal, oil steel, cement, fertilizers, non-ferrous metals, paper, petrochemicals and related industries.

A major factor in this development is the availability of electrical power upto a generating capacity of 36,000 Megawatts in 1973, primarily through thermal stations using coal. Coal production is expected to increase very shortly to 136 million tonnes, and possibility of production of 300 million tonnes is envisaged.

Fertiliser production has to be more than doubled to 4 million metric tonnes and cement, aluminium, paper, newsprint-all have to double in production within a span of 3 to 5 years. The stage is set for very rapid increase in industrialisation in the next ten years.

Impressive as our projected figures of production are, they still are small compared to other industrialised countries. These countries have all gone through severe problems of pollution due to industrial growth and have by and large learnt to control it. Our problems have not become noticeably severe yet, but too large to be surmounted quickly.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

Pollution of the environment arises from contamination of air and of vapour by deposit of waste on land and sea. Each of these needs special analysis and attention and I propose to indicate the areas for such attention.

Industrial air pollution arises through emission from chimneys, of dust and smoke which contain sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and suspended matter. When in excess, they cause respiratory ailments and damage buildings and lead to corrosion. The older thermal plants and many boilers in small factories have low level chimneys, and have no equipment for removal of dust.

In our major industrial cities such as Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur and Delhi, the present status of air quality is comparable to that prevailing in major cities such as New York, Chicago, Houston, Pittsburgh, Essen Dusseldorf, London, Birmingham and Manchester.

However, with further industrialisation, the problems may increase, unless preventive steps are now instituted. Air quality in Calcutta, in particular, needs some resolution and urgent steps will be needed in Bombay, and to an extent in Delhi.

INDIGENOUS FUELS

Fortunately for India, our indigenous fuels such as coal and oil have a very low content of sulphur and it is relatively easy to control sulphur dioxide. Our coal, however, as presently delivered, contains too high a level of ash and the situation is sought to be improved by substantial increased investment in coal washeries and in the improvement of the functioning of existing washeries.

Older small power plants, with poor equipment, presently located close to cities may have to be closed. Large scale modern plants separated away from cities can solve problems of pollution. A nationwide policy and plan and action are urgently needed.

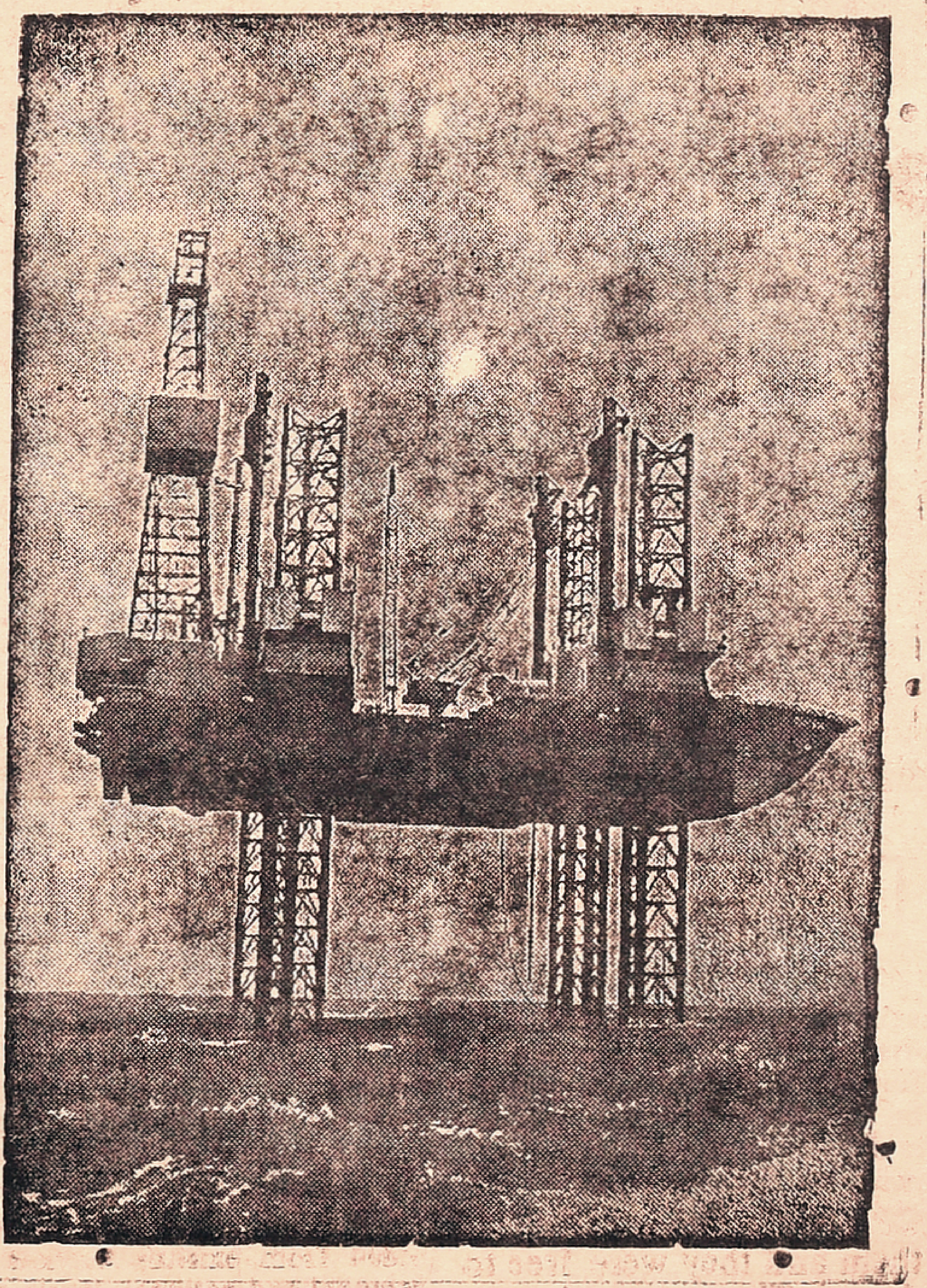
Mineral ores production, which will increase sharply, also increases dust. There is already a great deal of awareness in our steel plants of tackling flue gases and it is unlikely there will be serious problems.

There is now considerable knowledge and capability for controlling particulate pollution in the atmosphere by the use of cyclone separators, electrostatic precipitators and scrubbers. There is need, however, to have greater determination and improved organisation and a certain amount of training for engineers and technicians in the effective operation and maintenance of these devices.

The older cement plants, which contribute to sulphur dioxide and dust pollution need modernisation. As cement plants are located generally away from large population centres, pollution can be expected to be controlled.

AIR QUALITY MONITORING

For our major industrial cities, it is important to establish a large number of air quality monitoring stations to continuously measure the extent of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and suspended solids. These are relatively simple to operate and municipal corporations or state level bodies could be encouraged to instal these and publicise the data collected.



A view of Sagar Samrat, India's first off-shore oil drilling platform off Bombay coast.

On certain occasions in winter conditions due to a phenomenon known as 'inversion', the air in the lower regions is trapped and pollution levels increase, fog and smong result from these conditions. These, however, can be avoided if general improvement in air quality obtained.

Indian communities have been built up on the basis of ready availability of water through our very large river systems. With the development of new industries such as textile mills, leather tanneries, pulp and paper mills, thermal stations, distilleries, sugar factories, fertilizer, drugs, pesticides, alkali, chlorine and chemical plants, water requirements increase substantially.

The discharge of effluents from these factories into lakes and and rivers contributes heavily to pollution. Flowing water has the ability to regenerate itself as oxidation takes place, and the growth of green plants also contribute to removal of pollutants.

However, when the pollution lead is too high, the self purification process cannot be adequate. If very large quantities of untreated sewage from human populations in the cities and industrial towns is added to rivers, the problem of industrial effluent becomes very serious.

PROBLEM OF EFFLUENTS

It is often necessary to effect minor changes in processes and reduce leakages so that harmful materials are not discharged. It is important that in all these major industries, local treatment plants are established for removal of heavy metals, acids and alkalis and also to treat the effluent by forced oxidation of organic materials. It is also necessary to remove suspended solids as well as floating oils. Equipment and adequate knowledge for these operations are available within the country.

The Indian Standards Institution has already formulated good standards for water quality for different purposes. It, however, remains for the recently established Water Pollution Control Boards, in the States to enforce the legislation over a period of time.

It is unrealistic to attempt enforcement of these high standards all at once as they may lead to closure of many units and unemployment. We need, therefore, to have a pragmatic approach and introduce intermediate standards for a short time for existing units and obtain commitment for progressively improving the standards within four or five years.

There is also need to provide loans and grants to existing units in order to institute these measures. Process improvement and better equipment maintenance reduce wastage and improve efficiency. Industries can, therefore, recover the costs of modification and treatment over

(Contd. on page 7)

FUN AND LAUGHTER

IN LOVE

"Fred seems to have got it badly," said Mabel.

"What's he been up to?" asked her friend.

"Why, ever since he got engaged to the vicar's daughter he's been wearing his collar the wrong way round, and now he's having stained-glass windows fitted into his new car."

* * *

NEVER CAUGHT

A man was fishing in the Thames, with no bait on his line. A spectator remarked to him: "Why haven't you got any bait?"

"I never use bait when I'm fishing for mazurias?"

"And what are mazurias?"

"I don't know—I've never caught any."

IN COLOUR

A film-producer visited his oculist and complained of seeing spots before his eyes.

"Well," smiled the oculist, "there's nothing serious about that. We'll have you fixed up in no time. Why, thousands of people see spots before their eyes."

The producer smiled. "Yes, I know that," he replied, "but mine are in Technicolor."

* * *

WHAT IT MEANS

A teacher was giving her class a lesson on gardening. "Now," she asked, "who can tell me what herbaceous border means?"

There was a pause, then a small voice said: "Please, miss, it's a lodger who doesn't eat meat."

JUST IN GOOD HUMOUR

Art of Specialisation

This is the age of specialisation. Even doctors specialise in different parts of the human body.

A patient went to a doctor with a complaint of head-ache. The doctor promptly advised him to go to an E.N.T. specialist.

The ENT specialist examined thoroughly the patient's ears nose and throat. Finding nothing wrong, he recommended the case to an eye specialist.

The eye specialist tested the eyes and found them perfect. He advised the patient to check up his heart and liver.

The latter got his heart and liver examined by the concerned specialists, but then nothing was wrong.

Ultimately, the brain specialist was recommended. But before the patient could approach the brainy brain specialist, due to the elaborate elimination process of tests, his wholesome heart developed a hole and soon failing its duty miserably stopped all of a sudden.

Thus the patient himself was conveniently eliminated in the elimination process.

Hats off to the art of Specialisation !

—P. B. SREENIVOS
Cine-playback-artiste

LAND FOR LANDLESS

Kunju Konar and Veerayya Konar of Neduvasal Village in Thanjavur district have been working on leased land for several years. Kunju has three acres of land and Veerayya has four acres. The contract is that they surrender nine bags of paddy per acre to the land owner and keep the rest for themselves. The usual yield per acre is about 14 to 15 bags maximum after deducation of costs. If there is any loss it will affect them and not the owner who has to get nine bags whatever the yield. In this area they cannot cultivate more than one crop per year. So, Kunju and Veerayya have to do odd jobs when they cannot work on their lands to eke out a living.

Now there is a gleam of happiness in their lives. Under the surplus land distribution scheme, whatever land they are working on becomes theirs. They have already been given titles for part of the land and very soon they will be the owners of the entire land for a very nominal price payable in easy instalments.

In addition, under the 20-Point Programme, they get fertilisers worth Rs. 80/- per acre and Rs. 20/- per acre towards incidental expenses.

Kunju Konar and Veerayya Konar are going to be the proud owners of the land which they cultivated but which was not theirs, and now, they can get benefits like loan facilities etc., for improving their lot and for a happier life.

DOUBLE TROUBLE

Mrs. BRINDA VARADARAJAN

The facile imagination of the writer creates a double, a none-too-admirable device in fiction. Even so, the scene where the character confronts his double, is effective appealing to the imagination with the charm of dualism. This realistic representation of the double has its roots imbedded in the earliest record about man, in magic and hoary beliefs on the nature of the soul. The magic of the soul in folk-lore gradually gives place to the magic of personality.

Anything in two in nature is still enough of an abnormality to warrant the publication of photographs of twin jackfruits, Siamese twins and twin trees from the same trunk. It is not surprising therefore that in primitive belief the double acquired a magical significance. The spiritual-double, the werwolf, the goblins who changed their shape to that of a man by enchantment, without inwardly changing their personalities, are the outcome of much beliefs. The spiritual double is believed to be the wraith or visible counterpart of a person. Attested reports of hallucination seen hundreds of miles away and confirmed afterwards are not wanting—a remarkable agreement between psychological fact and primitive psychological theory. The werwolf is the wandering, active spirit of a living wizard, asleep in a death-like trance. Its nature is bestial and revengeful. The goblins that shape-shift as a result of petty-enchantment are milder in comparison.

The images of many Mexican idols have double faces, like the Roman Janus bifrons. It is considered evil when the God's face apparently turned away from the worshippers. When the Gods are taken in procession those who precede and those who follow have an equal chance of worshipping.

Every child is born with a jinn companion, which acts as a guardian. This is the popular belief in Upper Egypt. This idea of the divine-helper-double occurs in European folk-lore too. The Japanese pilgrim to the Thirty-three Holy Places, or to the Eightyeight holy places of Shikoku wears a broad-brimmed hat which bears the inscription:– "Two pilgrims travelling in company to the...shrine" The pilgrim is accompanied by the Goddess of Mercy or the great saint Kobo Daishi who 'travels with him along the stony path, supporting his footsteps, encouraging his religious fervour, guarding him from evil all along the way. Therefore, not one only but two walk under the broad-brimmed hat on the road to Paradise'.

Like ideas of the invisible divine helper is found in most of the great religions in the world. The devotee follows the foot-steps of the God, and thereby may become a sort of incarnation of the God himself. How is this ubiquity possible? Is the double a spiritual replica or an entity of an entirely different nature? The legends of many Christian saints, like St. Alfonso di Ligour or St. Philip Neri refer to this power of being in two places at once. Lord Vishnu is said to have come in the guise of Jayadeva to complete one of his twenty-four famous lyrics, the Ashtapadi. The story of divinities taking the form of Nala, to woo the princess Damayanti is too well known to need repetition here.

An amorous, well-nigh licentious variation is possible too, as the myth of Amphitryon. Jupiter impersonates his form to deceive A's wife. This tale has inspired various adaptations in the Renaissance period, down to Thomas Heywood, Moliere and Dryden. But, in essentials the plot remains the same all through. Nearer home, we have Indra impersonating Gautama, to gain the love of the beautiful Ahalya. In both the cases the victims, poor ladies, are innocent of the deceit considered paradoxically unfaithful to their lords!

This spiritual impostor is found in the Dutch East Indies too. It is generally believed that the spirits 'Nita' assume the forms of lovers and friends. Alas! the lady or lover who tries to keep a tryst in the woods may easily be duped. Further, the nita, it is said can take away the soul of the victim. Shades of the Mohini spirit in India!

The mother of an ailing Chinese child, sadly runs about the streets holding out a dress imploring the wandering spirit of the child to get into the dress and go back home.

The Chinese believe that the soul may exist outside the body, but with the same form and of the same consistency. The tribes living near the lake Nyassa believe that the soul has the form of the owner, but is intangible, and believe that the shadow is a part of it. The term for soul in Japanese, denotes the 'refined body.'

The astral body, of occultist doctrine is explained away as an ephemeral covering of the soul, most likely as not reproducing the owner's bodily form. The ancient Egyptians have called it the KA or soul-double. Paracelsus, Bohme, Swedenborg, Jung Stilling—great names in the occult science, believe that the astral body can appear 'as a phantom double', separated from the body. Goethe speaks of this 'subjective perception of a phantasm of oneself' in Book XI OF DICHTUNG AND WAHRHEIT; most significant is the fact that the doubles are seen, and especially by the owner just before death snatches them. It is believed the poet Shelley 'saw himself' shortly before he passed away.

To psychologists the credit goes for advancing the doubles' development. Romantic authors soon were to find abundant material in psycho-therapy.

Mesmer's theory of the magnetic union of souls has brought in the idea of subjective realism in literary psychology. Unexpected, some times incredible, traits of charactes have been revealed in the magnetic trances, in which the union of the souls of the patient and the hypontist has evidently materialised. But this secondary personality can only be detected in a trance or sleep-like state.

In the civilised state the doctor strives to restore a patient back to health. The soul-doctor of early times has striven to rescue and restore the straying duplicate. The credulous, untutored mind, has easily caught on to the idea that the temporary as absence of the 'double' may easily become permanent.

The 'double' is a fascinating study indeed!

Man The Worst Spoil

I wonder at the rains that pour
And the streams and rivers that flow
The wondrous flowers that blossom
And the fruits from earth's bosom
For they in harmony fill this earth
All to partake from the time of birth
Yet hate and greed swiftly rise
Make others to live with weeps and cries
Oh! what faith and what prayers could do
When man on earth only evils ever show!

Dr. E. GILBERT

Adopted Wife

Joseph Comoli, a 33-year-old American, has adopted Elaine Tattersall, who is only a year younger. They lived together, though not married, and it would probably have been more simple to legitimize their cohabitation the usual way and stop neighbours from saying they were "living in sin." But Joseph had his reasons. First, if they break up, the grown-up "daughter" cannot force him to pay alimony. Secondly, as a "father", he gets an added tax deduction. Thirdly, since the "daughter" can use the name of the "father," people will believe they are married. The trick was suggested by Comoli's lawyer, Aram Berberian, who had used the tactic himself a few years ago.

Double Steal

The gang which committed the biggest bank robbery in Britain's history were recently tried in London. The criminals had got into the London Branch of the Bank of America which has 550 safety deposit boxes. Their inside man, the bank electrician, had told them the lock combinations and they got away with £8 million worth of valuables. One highly intriguing detail was that many of the valuables were what is known as stolen goods. They were kept in the bank by another gang of robbers. Fearing exposure, they did not ask for compensation and did not submit lists of stolen articles.

* * *

For Lack Of Evidence

One of the biggest and most scandalous trials in Austria after the war ended in Vienna the other day. It involved a building firm and lasted more than a month and a half. The accused included the company's bussiness manager and other executives, engineers and an architect. It was proved that they granted credits to the "right people", billed fictious building jobs, and set up fictious joint-stock companies. They dealt with millions and became fabulously rich. Nevertheless, only one man—the architect—was convicted. The others were acquitted for "lack of evidence."

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For The Week 6th, February To 12th, February 1977

GLOSSARY

Arudra	—திருவாதிரை
Pushya	—பூசம்
Ashlesha	—ஆயில்யம்
Purva Phalguni	—பூரம்
Uttara Phalguni	—உத்திரம்
Anuradha	—அனுஷம்
Jyeshtha	—கேட்டை
Purva Ashada	—பூராடம்
Uttara Ashada	—உத்திராடம்
Shravana	—திருவோணம்
Dhanistha	—அவிட்டம்
Satha Bhishag	—சதயம்
Purva Bhadra-pada	—பூரட்டாதி
Uttara Bhadra-pada	—உத்திரட்டாதி

MESHA (ARIES)
Aswini Bharani
Krittika 1/4

MIXED results are indicated. You should be cautious in dealing with strangers. Avoid friction with associates. Also avoid impulsive actions. Health requires attention. You should be cautious while travelling. Business will improve. Promotional possibilities are bright. Financial position will be satisfactory. Family members will be cooperativ . Property matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. You should be prepared for unexpected developments on 9th & 10th.

★

VRISHABA (TAURUS)
Krittika 3/4 Rohini
Mrigashirsha 1/2

FAVOURABLE period to implement your programme. Financial position will show sings of improvement. You should try to start new ventures. Promotional possibilities are bright. You may have to undertake a journey shortly. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Problems are indicated due to brothers and sisters. Partnership matters require attention. Favourable days: 7th & 8th.

★

MITHUNA (GEMINI)
Mrigashirsha 1/2 Arudra
Punarvasu 3/4

MIXED results are indicated. You should avoid legal complications. Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investments. Family matters should be handled properly to avoid friction. You cannot expect much cooperation from family members. Business will improve. Promotional possibilities are bright. Avoid travel unless necessary. Health requires attention Favourable days: 9th & 10th.

★

KATAKA (CANCER)
Punarvasu 1/4 Pushya
Ashlesha

MIXED results are indicated. You should wait for some more time to implement your programme. Avoid legal complications. And also avoid friction with associates. Health requires attention. Partnership matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Foreign friends and associates will be lucky to you. Property matters require attention. Financial position will be satisfactory. You can expect cooperation from your family members to solve some of the current problems. Favourable days: 11th & 12th

★

SIMHA (LEO)
Maka Purva Palguni
Uttara Palguni 1/4

FAVOURABLE period will continue for some more time. You should make best use of this opportunity to improve your prospects. Financial position will be satisfactory. Family matters should be handled properly and also avoid friction with family members. Property matters require attention. You should consult legal experts before finalising property transactions. You should also take extra care regarding health. You may have to undertake short journeys frequently. Favourable days: 7th & 8th

★

KANYA (VIRGO)
Uttara Palguni 3/4 Hastha
Chitra 1/2

MIXED results are indicated. Business prospects will improve. Promotional possibilities are bright. Partnership matters could be finalised. Financial position will be satisfactory. But avoid speculative investments for some time. Family matters could be finalised. You can expect cooperation from your family members to solve some of the current problems. You may be hearing from your friends and relatives living in foreign countries. Favourable days: 9th & 10th.

★

THULA (LIBRA)
Chitra 1/2 Swathi
Visakha 3/4

FAVOURABLE period will continue for some more time. You should make best use of this opportunity to implement your programme. Partnership matters could be finalised. Property matters could be finalised. But consult legal experts before finalising the transaction to avoid complications later. Financial position will be satisfactory. Health requires attention. Family matters could be finalised. But avoid friction with family members. Favourable days: 11th & 12th.

★

VRISCHIKA (SCORPIO)
Vishakha 1/4 Anuradha
Jyeshtha

FAVOURABLE period. You will be able to solve some of your long standing problems. You should make use of this opportunity to start new ventures. Promotional possibilities are bright. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Partnership matters could be finalised favourably. Avoid friction with family members. Health requires attention. Favourable days: 9th & 10th.

★

DHANUS (SAGITTARIUS)
Mula Purva Ashadha
Uttara Ashadha 1/4

MIXED results are indicated. You should wait for some more time to implement your programme. Financial position will be satisfactory. Speculative gains a e also indicated. Property matters could be finalised. You cannot expect quick results for the efforts you are making now. You will be able to reap the benefits in a couple of weeks. Avoid friction with family members. Favourable days: 7th & 8th.

★

MAKARA (CAPRICORNUS)
Uttara Ashadha 3/4
Shravana Dhanistha 1/2

FAVOURABLE period will continue for some more time. You should make best use of this opportunity to improve your prospects. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Business will improve. Promotional possibilities are bright. Change of place is indicated for some. Partnership matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Health requires attention. Favourable days: 9th & 10th.

★

KUMBHA (AQUARIUS)
Danishta 1/2 Sathabhishag
Purva Badrapada 3/4

FAVOURABLE period to implement your programme. Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investments for some more time. Matters relating to brothers and sisters could be finalised. You may have to undertake short journeys frequently. Health requires attention. You can expect cooperation from family members. Property matters could be finalised favourably. Favourable days: 11th & 12th.

★

MEENA (PISCES)
Purva Badrapada 1/4
Uttara Badrapada Revati

FAVOURABLE period will continue for some more time. Financial position will improve. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid complications later. Family members will be cooperative. Matters relating to children requires attention. Change of place is indicated for some. Matters relating to brothers and sisters could be finalised. Partnership matters could be finalised. Avoid impulsive actions on 7th & 8th.

AMERICAN

An American film producer asked an English friend to look at one of his "society" films to see that everything was al right.

After watching it for a while, the Englishman asked. "Why does that man keep his hat on when he's talking to a lady in the drawing-room?"

"Sure," said the producer. "he can't take it off. Another lady's coming in presently, and he's got to raise his hat to her."

From page 3

Industrial Pollution

some years, provided initial capital is made available.

POLLUTION OF THE SEAS

There is a tendency to assume that polluted effluents can be discharged into the sea without much harm. This is fallacious. Solid waste, oils and harmful pollutants cause serious imbalance to the ecology of coastal regions and they may also render many of our beautiful beaches unusable.

Special attention should be paid by port and harbour authorities and it will be as well to treat the coastal regions with the same degree of watchfulness as inner areas as far as water pollution is concerned.

Certain types of solid wastes also present problems, as coal usage increases and disposal problems. Similar is the case with chemicals, metal containers, polymers, asphalt and city waste. In the past these were dumped outside the city limits without much concern, or special areas were reserved for storing fly ash and other materials.

It is necessary to treat the solid materials not as waste, but as valuable raw materials. Methods have to be found for converting ash into bricks and building materials. Recovery plants have to be established for processing city and small scale industrial waste for producing metals and other valuable materials.

Work of this magnitude connot be carried out without a great deal of awarences of environment and hazards to its quality. This must be made part and parcel of normal education and training in schools, colleges and advanced institutions.

A balanced view of industrial growth has to be produced and detailed knowledge has to be imparted among our scientists, engineers, administrators and those involved with communication. Financial institutions and planners must insist that every investment proposal must also contain adequate provision for pollution abatement.

MORE INSTITUTIONS NEEDED

The National Institute of Environmental Engineering at Nagpur and its field stations in major cities are doing pioneering work in the measurement of pollution and in advising on abatement measures. However, with the sudden growth of industries, their resources are inadequate and there is need for increasing substantially the strength of such instituations and promoting several more agencies.

Success will be achieved only by voluntary cooperation among industries and administration. Many cities such as Tokyo have produced, for public display, information on air quality in many locations to create public awareness. There is need for similar measures here also.

It is difficult to talk of industrial pollution without simultaneously paying attention to pollution from human settlements such as those in large cities. Energy preduction by thermal systems leads to carbon dioxide which can only be reconverted to oxygen in the air by green plants.

IMPORTANCE OF AFFORESTATION

Wind erosion and dust formation can be prevented by maintaining our forests and by growing trees and through avoiding over-grazing. We must therefore insist that cities should contain a proportion of green areas and should have green belts. Location of factories must take into account wind directions in relation to cities.

Lastly in our anxiety to control pollution in major cities one must not neglect problems in satellite towns and smaller cities. In time, these will have their own industrial growth. With large number of small plants now being established in these towns, the control may be even more difficult in time unless adequate steps are instituted presently. Many State Industrial Development Corporations are rushing to promote small units and they need to pay attention to pollution and accept moral responsibility on behalf of the smaller units for controlling environment.

Our industrial growth is just making a beginning to develop exponentially. Our knowledge for preservation of environment and the availability of trained personnel are our very great advantage. If only we have the will and the administrative machinery to implement it, and above all an enlightened public consciousness, we could be cony fident of attaining our objectives of industrial growth and qualit- of life without damage to our environment.

(Courtesy: Akashvani, Delhi)

The bewildered guest was staring at the young son of the house, who was driving nails into an expensive table. He turned to his host and said, "It's none of my business. but don't you find it expensive to let your children play that way?"

The host smiled proudly. "Not at all," he replied. 'I get the nails wholesale!"

Muscovite's Diary

Ivan Ivanov

SOVIET PRESS HIGHLIGHTS INDIA'S ACHIEVEMENTS

The 27th anniversary of India's Republic Day was widely marked in Moscow and in the capitals of the Union Republics as a festival of friendship of the two peoples, as a tribute of the Soviet people's respect to the Indian people's accomplishments in the strengthening of independence, growth of international prestige of the country.

The Soviet press, radio and television extensively marked the occasion. On January 26, all Soviet central newspapers carried articles, interviews, reports and other materials devoted to this important event in the life of the friendly Indian people.

For example, PRAVDA featured prominently a report on the Moscow public meeting held on January 25.

The NEW TIMES Weekly highlighted India's achievements in developing its national economy, in strengthening its political independence and in consolidating its positions in the international arena as a peace-loving state.

The Weekly said: "Present-day India is not only producing but also exporting many of its up-to-date manufactured products, including sophisticated complete plants. Its industrial output as a whole has grown more than three fold in the years of independence. In this respect India is now among the first ten countries of the non-socialist world".

Soviet Radio and Television broadcast programmes specially devoted to the holiday of the Indian people.

In short all mass media of the Soviet Union pointed out India's steady advance along the road of social and economic progress and the great successes of its people in the years of independence.

* * *

THEY MET IN A WAREHOUSE

A friend of mine, Anatoly Kotsyur, an engineer, tells me he was a bit taken aback recently when, after being asked to prepare a paper for a particularly important symposium where there would be representatives of many western firms, he discovered it was to be held in a warehouse.

But, as he found, there are warehouses and warehouses. This one belongs to Zapchast-Export, the Soviet national spareparts organisation, and is packed with every conceivable type of spares for electronic equipment, machinery and business machines.

There are, to take one example, over 300,000 Soviet tractors in use abroad, including in India, and obviously it is essential that spares should be readily available in the event of a breakdown.

This warehouse carries 65,000 different spares, any one of which can be located and be ready for dispatch in a matter of minutes.

Its computer, linked to 11 different ministries and nearly 300 enterprises in the USSR and with foreign agents and customers in other countries, stores information about every one of them in its memory bank.

Nuclear Tests and Earthquakes

Hamburg geophysicist Professor Seweryn Duda is sceptical about claims that subterranean nuclear tests spark off earthquakes in countries thousands of miles away from the test centre. Evidence so far available lends no weight to the assumption that nuclear tests are either a trigger or an accelerator of seismic activity, the professor maintains.

Professor Duda was interviewed by a correspondent in connection with scientific conjectures that there might be a link between subterranean nuclear trials near Semipalatinsk in Soviet Kazakhstan and the recent earthquakes in eastern Turkey. The Soviet testing ground is in Central Asia, thousands of miles away from the quake-torn area of Anatolia.

Similar allegations were made in the early seventies when tests in the South Pacific were followed by a marked increase in seismic activity, but a thorough scientific survey failed to reveal any indication that there might be direct link between the two.

Professor Duda remains unconvinced by conjectures as to a long-range link. Barometric pressure in the immediate vicinity of the quake is a far likelier contributory factor, the Hamburg geophysicist claims. A further factor, he feels, may be the mechanical effect of tides and the resulting pulsation of the continents. Fluctuations in sea-level are caused by the influence of the Sun and Moon, usually recurring at intervals of twelve and three quarter hours.

National Award Winners Felicitated

The National Award Winners of 1976 (of the South Indian Film industry comprising of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka) were felicitated by the Film Director's Council of South India at a gala function held at the auditorium of the South Indian Film Chamber at Madras on January 26.

Each one of the award winner was presented with a memento —a bronze statuette of a woman playing the tampura. It was donated by the pioneer producer-director-studio owner A.V. Meiyappan.

In the absence of Sri V.C. Shukla, who could not come to Madras due to his commitments in New Delhi, Mr. B.N. Reddy, veteran producer-director, presided over the function.

Except for the award-winning director of "Chomana Dudi" Dr. B.V. Karanth, all other award winners were present. Mrs Karanth received the memento on his behalf.

Padma, sky rocketed to fame portraying Choomana's daughter in the award winning film, who got married only on January 17 was present with her husband at the function.

After Dr Balamuralikrishna's invocation song, Mr T. Prakash Rao, president of the council, welcomed the gathering. He proposed Mr B.N. Reddy to the chair, which was seconded by Council's secretary Mr S. Panju.

Mr P. Pulliah presented a copy of a souvenir brought out on the occasion to Mr G. Venkataraman, Deputy Principal Information Officer of the Press Information Bureau, Madras, to mark the release of the publication.

Directors Panju, V. Srinivasan, Puttanna Kanagal and K. Krishnamurthy felicitated the award winners and hoped that more regional films would get National Awards in future.

Messrs Vasudeva Rao, K. Balachander, G.V. Iyer, Balamuralikrishna and Vani Jayaram replied suitably to the felicitations.

Mr R.M. Krishnaswami, secretary, proposed a vote of thanks.

Following the felicitation function excerpts from the film classics "Ambikapathi" (1936) (directed by Ellis R. Dungan featuring M.K. Thyagaraja Bhavathar, Serkalathur Sama and M.R. Santhanalakshmi), "Vayadi" (1940) (directed by Kannan with cast T.R. Ramachandran, Kali N. Rathnam and Sarangapani), "Sabapathy" (1941) (director: A.V. Meiyappan; Cast: T.R. Ramachandran, Kali N. Rathnam and Sarangapani), "My Wife" (En Manaivi) (1941) (Director: Sundara Rao Nadkarni. Cast: T.R. Ramachandran, Kali N. Rathnam and Sarangapani), "Sri Valli" (1945) (Director A.V. Meiyappan and A.T. Krishnaswami. Cast: T.R. Mahalingam and Kumari Rukmani), 'We Two' (Naam Iruvar) (1947) (Director: A.V. Meiyappan Cast: T.R. Mahalingam, Kumari Kamala and B.R. Panthulu), 'Demon Land" (Vethala Ulagam) (1948) (Direction: A.V. Meiyappan Cast: T.R. Mahalingam, Kumari Kamala with Lalitha and Padmini appearing for the first time in films), "Harischandra" (Kannada 1943) (Direction: A.V. Meiyappan, A.T. Krishnaswami and R. Nagendra Rao jointly. Cast: M.V. Subbhiah Naidu, Lakshmi Bai and R. Ragevendra Rao) and "Vasanthasena" (Kannada, 1941) (Direction: Rama Iyer and Shirur. Cast: M.V. Subbiah Naidu, Lakshmi Bai and Nagendra Rao) were screened.

A festival of South Indian classics is proposed to be held shortly at Madras and Bangalore as a first step in making the public aware of the South Indian film industry's earlier achievements.

Y. Vijaya

Kelviyum Bathilum

"Kelviyum Bathilum" is the title of the maiden venture in Tamil of newly formed Sri Santhanalakshmi Cine Arts.

Vijayakumar and Jaya lead the cast which includes among others Srikant, C. K. Saraswathi, K. A. Thangavelu, Surulirajan, Senthamarai and Oruviral Krishna Rao.

K. S. Rao will be handling the camera for the film directed by K. Ramaraj. S.M. Subbhiah Naidu scores the music.

Starlet Hema Chowdhury

T.M.S. Turns Music Director

Popular Tamil play-back singer T.M. Soundararajan makes his debut as music director in Ananthi Films' Tamil venture 'Balaparikitchai' launched recently.

A song penned by Kannadasan, tuned and rendered by T.M.S. himself was recorded at AVM Studios on January 23. Sound engineer J.J. Manickam taped it.

The film directed by V. Srinivasan has Muthuraman and Sujatha in the main roles.

Thooyavan is writing the dialogue for the story by Kalaignanam.

Neelu, Cho, Jaiganesh, Thengai Srinivasan, Mahendran, A. Sakunthala, Manorama, Pramela and Y. Vijaya are others in the cast.

Sampath is in charge of photography of the film produced by V. Mohan.

Neenga Nalla Irukkanum

Some sequences in which Lakshmi and master Sekhar acted were shot on location in Pondicherry for the Tamil film "Neenga Nalla Irukkanum", produced by Ambigai Sri Arts.

Pondicherry beach, Woods lake and Vaithikuppam were the places where the shooting took place.

Puthuvai Mukilan is responsible for story, dialogue and direction.

Muthuraman, Sundararajan, Vasu, Jaiganesh, Surulirajan, Kanchana, Manorama and Sukumari are in important roles.

K. V. Mahadevan scores the music for the producer V. A. Srinivasan.

Anupallavi

Vijayakumar and Sripriya are teamed together in Sri Vinayaka Movies' maiden venture "Anuballavi." Others in the cast are Srikant, Thangavelu, Asokan, Vijay and new faces Subhashini and Jothikhanna.

Story and dialogue are by Thenral Ganesh, lyrics by Kannadasan and Music is by T. S. Natesh.

R. Arjunan, Balasubramani and Seethapathi are the producers of the film directed by V. Venkatraman.

The picture is to be shot mostly in village surroundings.

Shooting of the film is expected to begin this month at Modern Theatres' Studios in Salem.

Sujatha

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